FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC FUNDS INVESTING



SESSION 1 | INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC FUNDS INVESTING

Rick Phillips

President and Chief Investment Officer | FHN Financial Main Street Advisors

January 12, 2021



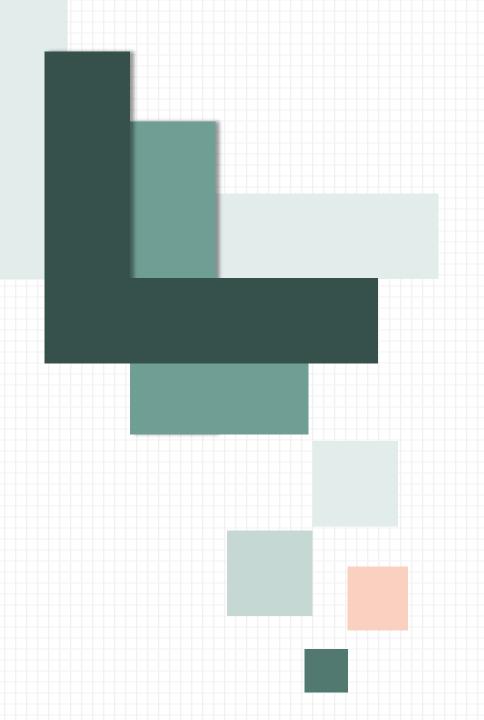


Rick Phillips

- City of Las Vegas Investment Officer 1989-1998
- Clark County Chief Investment Officer 1998-2005
- FHN Main Street President & Chief Investment Officer 2005-Present
- Manage/Consult on \$50+ Billion AUM for states and local agencies
- Government Investment Officers Association (GIOA) Founder



- Investment Program Objectives: Safety, Liquidity, Income
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Liability and Ethical Issues
- Terms, Concepts, and Principles

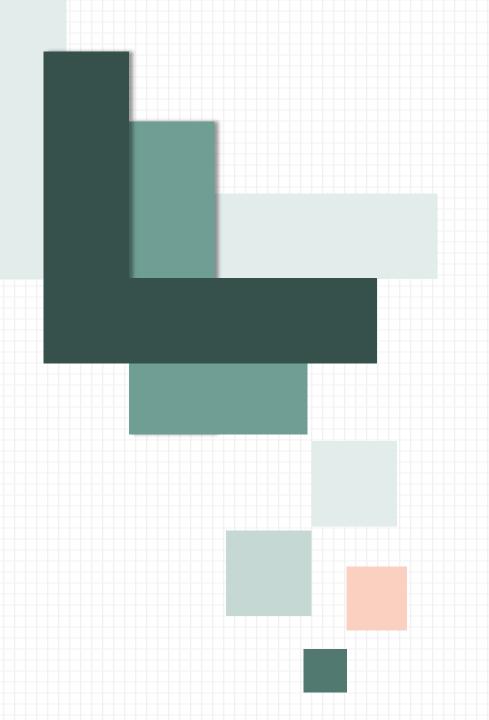


Investment Program Objectives



Investment Program Objectives: Safety, Liquidity, and Income

- 1. Safety of Principal: Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the [entity's] investment program. Investments by the [designated official] shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the overall portfolio. To attain this objective, diversification of security types, sectors, issuers, and maturities is necessary in order that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated from the remainder of the portfolio.
- 2. Liquidity: The investment portfolio shall be structured to timely meet expected cash outflow needs and associated obligations which might be reasonably anticipated. This objective shall be achieved by matching investment maturities with forecasted cash outflows and maintaining an additional liquidity buffer for unexpected liabilities.
- 3. Investment Income: The investment portfolio shall be designed to earn a market rate of investment income in relation to prevailing budgetary and economic cycles, while taking into account investment risk constraints and liquidity needs of the portfolio.



Roles and Responsibilities



Fiduciary and Prudence

California Code 27000.3

- (a) With regard to county funds deposited in the county treasury, the board of supervisors is the agent of the county who serves as a <u>fiduciary</u> and is subject to the <u>prudent investor standard</u>, unless a delegation has occurred pursuant to Section 53607 in which case the county treasurer shall be the agent of the county with respect to these funds, serve as a fiduciary, and be subject to the prudent investor standard and the board of supervisors shall not be the agent, serve as a fiduciary, or be subject to the prudent investor standard.
- (b) With regard to funds deposited in the county treasury that are deposited by local agencies other than the county and at the discretion of those local agencies, the county treasurer serves as a fiduciary subject to the prudent investor standard.
- (c) When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, the county treasurer or the board of supervisors, as applicable, shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, specifically including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the county and other depositors, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the county and the other depositors. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall investment strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law. Nothing in this chapter is intended to grant investment authority to any person or governing body except as provided in Sections 53601, 53607, and 53635.

Fiduciary and Prudence

California Code 53600.3

Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 27000.3, all governing bodies of local agencies or persons authorized to make investment decisions on behalf of those local agencies investing public funds pursuant to this chapter are trustees and therefore fiduciaries subject to the prudent investor standard.

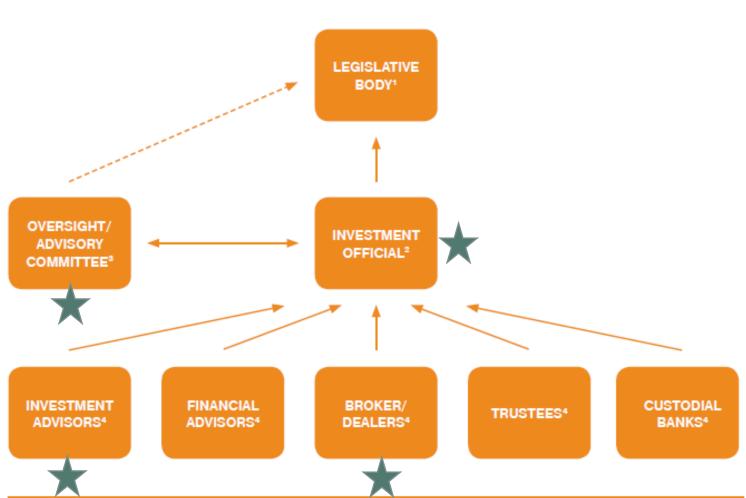
When investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. Within the limitations of this section and considering individual investments as part of an overall strategy, investments may be acquired as authorized by law.

Awesome Resources!

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC FUND INVESTMENT PRIMER



PUBLIC FUND INVESTMENT PARTICIPANTS' TYPICAL REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES



- Delegates to and provides oversight of the investment official.
- ² Primarily responsible for day-to-day investment.
- Oversight committee provides monitoring/feedback to investment official and legislative body; advisory committee can provide opinions to investment official.
- 4 Provides services to investment official.

Types of Investment Programs

- Internally Managed
- Internally Managed with and Investment Advisor Acting in a Consulting Capacity
- Mixture of Internal Management and External Management
- Externally Managed: Non-Discretionary
- Externally Managed: Discretionary

Investment Official (Treasurer, Finance Director, Etc.) Responsibilities

- Investment of Surplus Funds
- Banking and Cash Management
- Custodial and Trustee Relationships
- Bond Issuance
- Reporting
- Segregation of Duties



Treasury Oversight or Advisory Committees





California Code 27131: (a) The board of supervisors in each county or city and county may, if the county or city and county is investing surplus funds, establish a county treasury oversight committee. The board of supervisors, in consultation with the county treasurer, shall determine the exact size of the committee, which shall consist of from 3 to 11 members, and the categories from which the members shall be represented, as specified in subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, of Section 27132. Members shall be nominated by the treasurer and confirmed by the board of supervisors.

(b) In recognition of the state and local interests served by the action made optional in subdivision (a), the Legislature encourages local agencies to continue taking the action formerly mandated by this section. However, nothing in this subdivision may be construed to impose any liability on a local agency that does not continue to take the

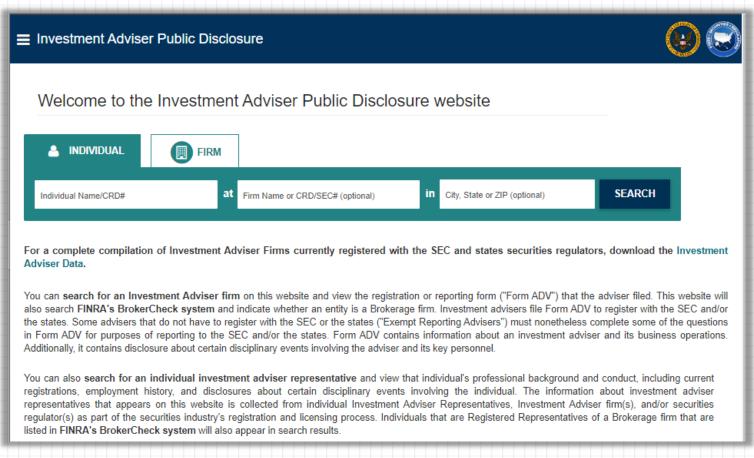
RESPONSIBILITIES

While the California Government Code describes in great detail the composition of, as well as restrictions on, the membership of county oversight committees, it provides minimum guidance regarding the duties of the **committees.** The oversight committee shall review and monitor the county treasurer's annual investment policy; it also is required to "cause an annual audit to be conducted to determine the county treasury's compliance" with the California Government Code sections dealing with oversight committees (Sections 27130-27137). While the county treasurer must provide the oversight committee with the county's investment policy, there are no reporting requirements for the committee itself. Source: Investment Primer

Investment Advisors

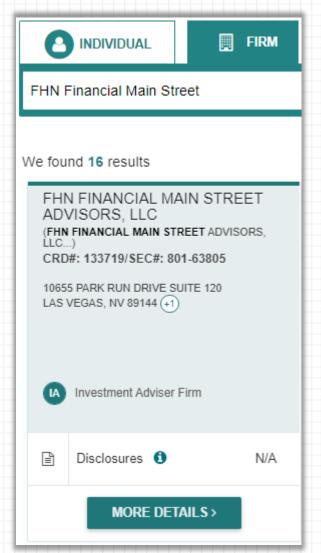
- Works Exclusively or Primarily with Public Fund Entities
- Registered with the SEC and the State
- Forms ADV Parts 1 and 2
- RFP Process

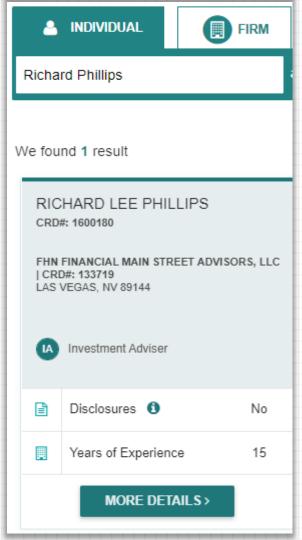




Investment Advisor Due Diligence

Securities and Exchange Commission







Broker/Dealers

Broker/dealer is a generic term for brokers and/or dealers. Both are financial intermediaries that help individuals and entities with money to invest (savers or investors), connect with those needing capital to build and sustain enterprises (spenders, borrows, or users of capital). Firms can act as both a broker and a dealer.

Broker	Dealer
Executes customers' orders	Participates in the trade as a principal
Charges a commission	
 Must disclose the amount of 	 Charges a markup or markdown
commission	 Makes a market in the security
	 Must disclose the fact that they are a market maker, but not the amount of the markup or markdown



Liabilities and Ethical Issues

Fiduciary Responsibilities and Personal Liability

Treasury and Investment Positions	Fiduciary Responsibility	Personal Liability
Board of Supervisors/City Council/Etc.	Χ	X
County Administrator/City Manager	X	X
County Treasurer	X	X
City Treasurer/Finance Director/CFO/Etc.	X	X
Chief Investment Officer	X	X
Investment Officer	X	X
Investment Analyst	X	X
Treasury Oversight Committee	X	
Finance/Investment Committee	X	
Staff Accountants		
Auditors: Internal and External		
Investment Advisors	X	

Checks and Balances...Internal Controls...Legal vs. Suitable

Orange County 1994



1995 Wymer Fraud Institutional Treasury Management



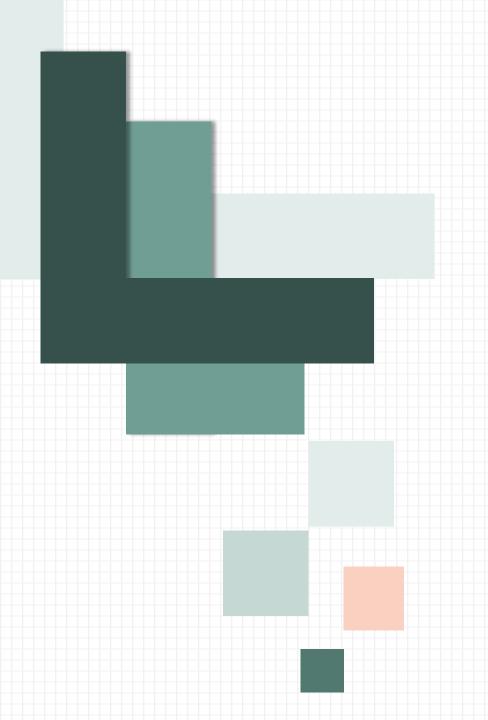
1995 Vista



- □ Experienced Finance Director invested the portfolio
- □ Began taking gratuities from broker
- Invested in interest-only strips, equity mutual funds and limited partnerships
- Finance Director pleads guilty to fraud after millions in losses



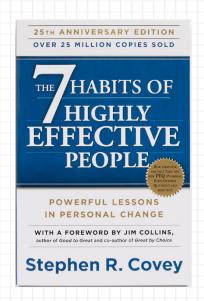
Source: Google, CDIAC



Terms, Concepts, and Principles

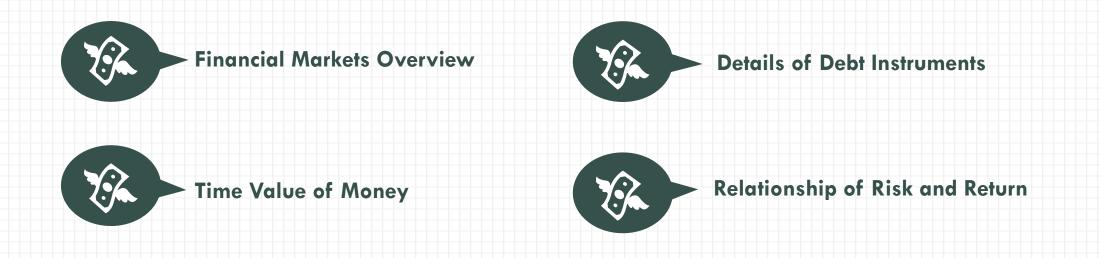
The 7 Habits of Highly Effective Investment Programs

- 1. You Have a Detailed Asset/Liability Matching Model (aka: Cash Flow Model)
- 2. You Have a Responsible Amount of Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk
- 3. You Don't Try to Time the Market
- 4. You Love Losses and Hate Gains (the unrealized kind)
- 5. You Follow GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles)
- 6. You Benchmark Your Investment Program and Portfolio in Multiple Ways
- 7. You Provide Quality, Timely, Transparent Reporting



Terms, Concepts, and Principles

The Investment Portfolio is the Only Area of State and Local Governments Where Income Can Be Generated Without Charging Taxes or Fees to the Citizenry



Financial Markets Overview: Purposes of Capital

Barter



System

Suppliers of Capital:
Retail Investors &
Institutional Investors

Capital Markets Channel: Savings & Investments

Users of Capital:
Businesses,
Governments &
Individuals

Primary Markets and Secondary Markets

Financial Markets Overview: Market Sectors

- Fixed Income
- Equity
- Foreign Exchange
- Commodities
- Futures
- Derivatives
- Interbank Lending
- Cryptocurrency



Types of Financial Markets: Exchanges

Exchange:

- Examples: NYSE, CME, CBOE
- Highly organized market
- Centrally-cleared trades
- Securities: equities, commodities, forex, futures, and options
- Standardized instruments
- High degree of transparency and trades are publicly disseminated
- Typically a higher degree of liquidity in exchange-traded securities



Types of Financial Markets: Over-the-Counter

- Examples: Bonds, swaps, credit default swap, bulletin board stocks, derivatives
- Transactions done directly between two parties
- Market makers in OTC drive liquidity
- Allows for customization of securities to fit both parties' needs
- Exposure to counterparty risk



26

Financial Markets Overview: Regulation















Time Value of Money: "I Want More Money and I Want It Sooner"

Future Value

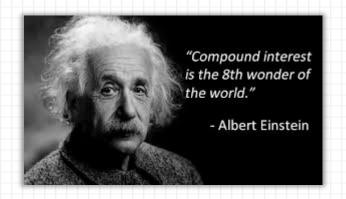
Present Value x (1+ Interest Rate 5%) = Future Value $$100 \times 1.05 = 105

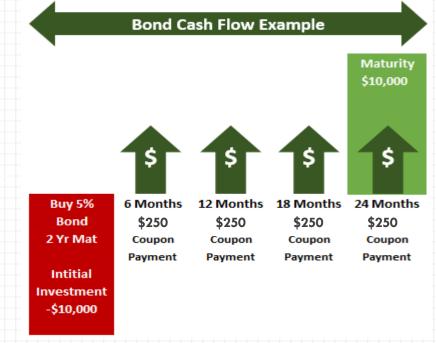
Present Value

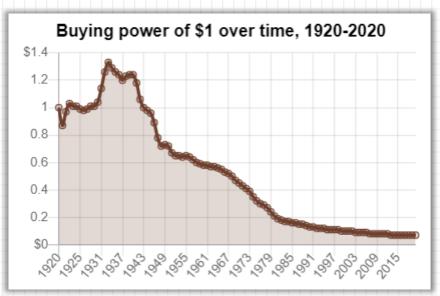
Future Value / (1 + Interest Rate 5%) = Present Value \$105 / 1.05 = \$100

Compounding

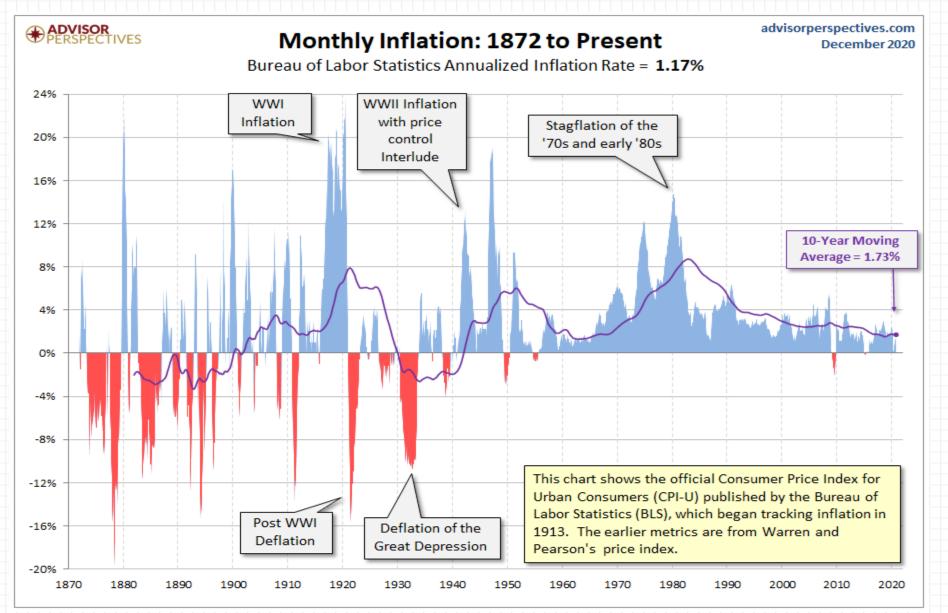
Present Value x (1 + Interest Rate) $^{+}$ of Periods = FV $^{+}$ \$100 x $^{-}$ x $^{-}$ \$105.0625





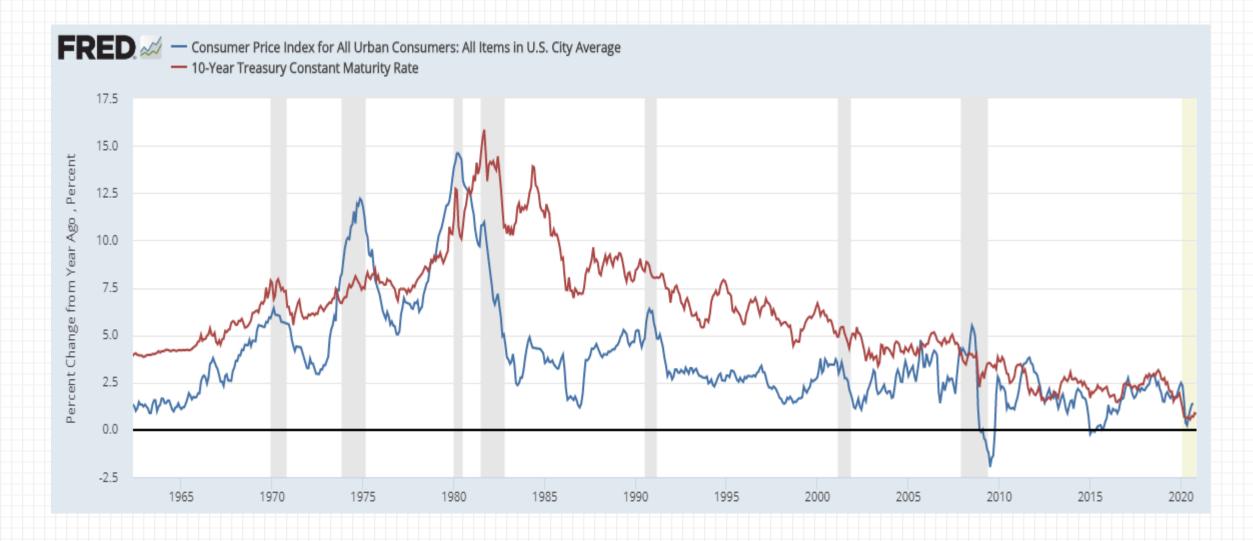


Time Value of Money: Inflation



Source: Advisor Perspectives

Time Value of Money: Inflation vs. Rates



Source: FRED 30

Time Value of Money: Rates in the "Upside Down"

Selected Developed Countries' Global Sovereign Yields % (sorted by 10-Year Yields)								
Country	Policy Rate	1-Year	2-Year	3-Year	5-Year	7-Year	10-Year	30-Year
Germany	-0.50	-0.76	-0.79	-0.85	-0.82	-0.75	-0.64	-0.24
Switzerland	-0.75	-0.98	-0.86	-0.85	-0.82	-0.77	-0.64	-0.42
Austria	-0.50	-0.73	-0.77	-0.76	-0.75	-0.68	-0.49	0.01
Finland	-0.50	-0.86	-0.79	-0.77	-0.75	-0.64	-0.46	-0.11
Belguim	-0.50	-0.70	-0.79	-0.77	-0.73	-0.61	-0.07	0.27
France	-0.50	-0.70	-0.75	-0.76	-0.71	-0.61	-0.39	0.30
Portugal	-0.50	-0.66	-0.75	-0.64	-0.49	-0.31	-0.04	0.66
Spain	-0.50	-0.68	-0.64	-0.61	-0.44	-0.30	0.00	0.81
Japan	-0.10	-0.15	-0.16	-0.15	-0.13	-0.11	0.01	0.61
United Kingdom	0.10	-0.08	-0.13	-0.13	-0.10	-0.01	0.17	0.71
Italy	-0.50	-0.48	-0.45	-0.30	-0.02	0.20	0.56	1.42
Canada	0.25	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.44	0.51	0.71	1.26
Isreal	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.21	0.30	0.49	0.86	1.96
New Zealand	0.25	0.11	0.20		0.28	0.46	0.86	
United States	0.25	0.08	0.12	0.17	0.37	0.63	0.90	1.63
Australia	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.34	0.59	0.98	1.95
South Korea	0.50	0.56	0.86	0.97	1.34		1.66	1.75

As of: 12/12/20

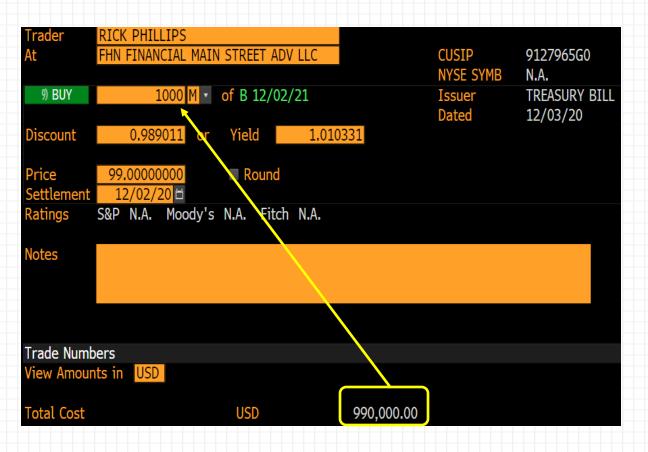
Details of Debt Instruments: Types

- U.S. Treasury Obligations
- U.S. GSE/Federal Agency Obligations
- Commercial Paper
- Certificates of Deposit (Negotiable/Non-Negotiable)
- Corporate Securities
- Certificates of Deposit Placement Services
- Time Deposits
- Bank Deposits
- Bankers' Acceptances
- Money Market Mutual Funds
- Mutual Funds
- Local Government Investment Pools
- Joint Power Authority Pools

- Mortgage-Backed Securities
- Asset-Backed Securities
- Repurchase Agreements
- Municipal Securities
- Supranational Securities
- Securities Lending/Reverse Repurchase Agreements
- Guaranteed Investment Contracts/Collateralized
 Investment Agreements
- Foreign Securities
- Futures

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures - Discount

Issuer Information	Identifiers
Name TREASURY BILL	ID Number 9127965G0
Industry Treasury (BCLASS)	CUSIP 9127965G0
Security Information	ISIN US9127965G05
Issue Date 12/03/2020	SEDOL 1 BMHSTG9
Interest Accrues	FIGI BBG00YC67P41
1st Coupon Date	Issuance & Trading
Maturity Date 12/02/2021	Disc @ Issue .110000
Floater Formula N.A.	Risk Factor .966
Workout Date	Amount Issued 38988 (MM)
Security Type USD	Amount Outstanding 38988 (MM)
Cpn Frequency Type ZERO	Minimum Piece 100
Mty/Refund Type NORMAL Series	Minimum Increment 100
Calc Type DISCOUNT	SOMA Holdings 12.79
Day Count ACT/360	
Market Sector US GOVT	
Country US Currency USD	
TENDERS ACCEPTED: \$34001MM.	



Source: Bloomberg

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures — Fixed Rate

Issuer Information		Identifiers	
Name US TREASURY N/B		ID Number 91282C	AX9
Industry Treasury (BCLASS		CUSIP 91282C	
Security Information		ISIN US9128	
Issue Date	11/30/2020	SEDOL 1 BLH34M	8
Interest Accrues	11/30/2020	FIGI BBG00Y	9116P1
1st Coupon Date	05/31/2021	Issuance & Trading	
Maturity Date	11/30/2022	Issue Price	99.920165
Floater Formula	N.A.	Risk Factor	1.959
Workout Date	11/30/2022	Amount Issued	63769 (MM)
Coupon .125	Security Type USN	Amount Outstanding	63769 (MM)
Cpn Frequency S/A	Type FIXED	Minimum Piece	100
Mty/Refund Type NORMAL	Series	Minimum Increment	100
Calc Type STREET CONV	ENTION	SOMA Holdings	12.18
Day Count ACT/A	CT		
Market Sector US GC	IVT		
Country US Curre	•		
TENDERS ACCEPTED: \$56000	MM.		



I	2) Cash Flo	ows 3) Pre	esent Values 4) Dis	tressed Analysis			
ı	Price	100-0	1 Settlement	12/14/20 🗀 Iss	sue 11/30/2020	Maturity	11/30/2022
١	Yield	0.10904	7 to Worst	11/30/22 🖺	100.000000	Face Amt	1000 M 🔻
-	Payr	ment Date	Interest		Principal		Total
ı	05	5/31/2021	625.00		0.00		625.00
1	11	L/30/2021	625.00		0.00		625.00
	05	5/31/2022	625.00)	0.00		625.00
	11	L/30/2022	625.00)	1,000,000.00	1	1,000,625.00

Source: Bloomberg

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Floating Rate

Issuer Information		Identifiers	
Name FARMER MAC		ID Number	BM7425390
Industry Government Sponsored	(BCLASS)	CUSIP	31422B3T5
Security Information		ISIN	UN31422B3T56
Mkt Iss DOMESTIC MTN		Bond Ratings	S
Country US Curre	ncy USD		
Rank Unsecured Series	S		
Coupon Type	Floating		
Formula O/N SOFR +3.0000			
	rice 100.00000	Issuance & 1	Frading
Maturity 09/01/2021		Amt Issued/	Outstanding
BULLET		USD	20,000.00 (M)/
Iss Sprd		USD	20,000.00 (M)
Calc Type (1421)FLOAT RATE N	OTE	Min Piece/Ir	ocrement
Pricing Date	11/24/2020	1,000	0.00 / 1,000.00
Interest Accrual Date	12/01/2020	Par Amount	1,000.00
1st Settle Date	12/01/2020	Book Runner	MIZ-sole
1st Coupon Date	03/01/2021	Exchange	NOT LISTED



Source: Bloomberg 35

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Floating Rate



Source: Bloomberg

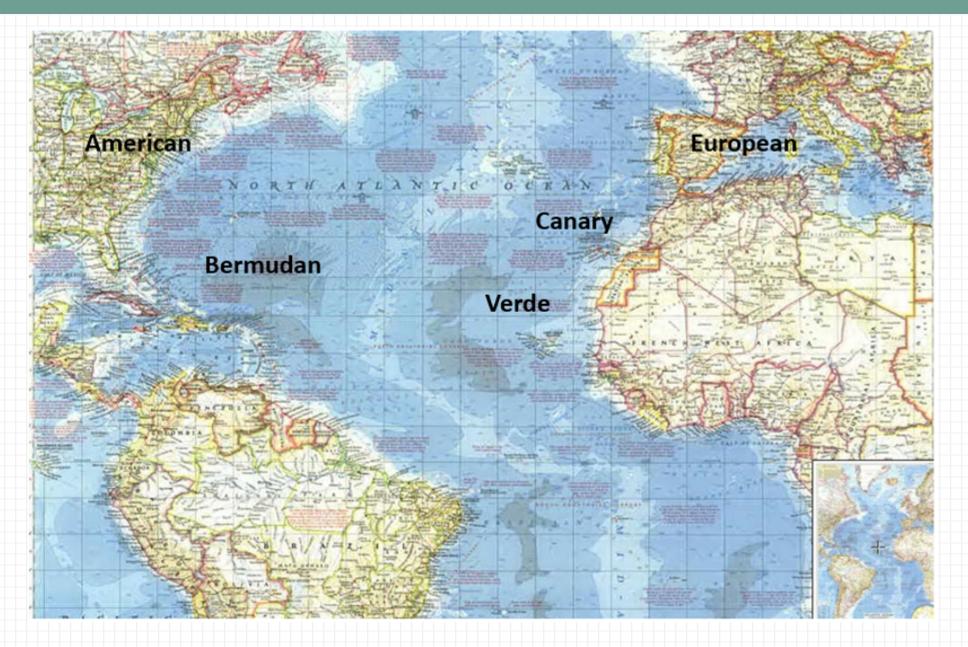
36

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Fixed to Float

Issuer I	nformation	Identifiers				
Name	WELLS FARGO BA	ID Number	ZS7547194			
Industry	Banking (BCLAS	S)		CUSIP	94988J5X1	
Security	Information			ISIN	US94988J5X19	
Mkt Iss	Global			Bond Ratings	;	
Country	US	Currency	USD	Moody's	Aa2	
Rank	Sr Unsecured	Series	BKNT	S&P	A+	
Coupon	2.897000	Type	Variable	Fitch	AA-	
Cpn Fred	S/A			DBRS	AA	
Day Cnt	30/360	Iss Price	100.00000	Issuance & T	rading	
Maturity	05/27/2022			Amt Issued/Outstanding		
CALL 05	/27/21@100.00			USD	1,100,000.00 (M)/	
Iss Sprd	+68.00bp vs 1	2 4 04/3	0/21	USD	1,100,000.00 (M)	
Calc Typ	e (1010)FIX-T0	-FLOAT BON	DS	Min Piece/In	crement	
Pricing [)ate	0	5/20/2019	250,000	.00 / 1,000.00	
Interest	Accrual Date	0	5/28/2019	Par Amount	1,000.00	
1st Settl	e Date	0	5/28/2019	Book Runner	WFS	
1st Coup	on Date	1	1/27/2019	Reporting	TRACE	
CALLABL	E ON 5/27/21					



Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Callable



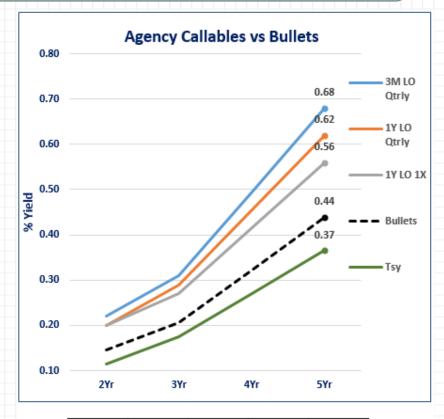
Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Callable

When you <u>purchase</u> a callable bond, you are <u>selling</u> a call option to the issuer. This gives them the right to call the bond when it is advantageous for them, not you.

5 Year Securities: Callables' Lockouts 1 Year

Instrument	Number of Calls	Yield
Treasury	0	.37%
Agency/GSE Bullet	0	.44%
One-Time Call	1	.56%
Discrete Call (quarterly)	15	.62%
Continuous Call*	1,450	.72%

^{*10} Day Call Notice



Structure	Bullet	1X	1Y Qtrly	Qtrly	
# of Calls	0	1	15	19	

Over the long run, bullets (non-callables) have outperformed callables.

Source: Bloomberg, 12/11/20

Details of Debt Instruments: Structures – Callable (Yield to Call)

Buy Callable at a Premium

FNMA 0 5 12/30/25 Corp Yield and Spread Analysis Settings 🔻 **√** No Notes 95) Buv 96) Sell 2) Yields 3) Graphs 4) Pricing 7) Calls 1) Yield & Spread 5) Description 6) Custom 12/30/20 Price Settlement Date ■ Blend ✓ Full Screen Yield YTC (3135GABA8) Date Price Yield to Maturity 12/30/2025 100.00 0,4227 Yield to Custom 06/30/2021 100.00 -1.3614 Yield to Next Call 06/30/2021 100.00 -1.3614 100.00 Yield to Worst Call 06/30/2021 -1.3614 May be called quarterly starting 06/30/2021 Date Price Yield Adj Risk 4 Treas Spr Crv Dur 06/30/21 100.0000 -1.3614 0.077 -1.438 0.503 0.508 0.759 09/30/21 100.0000 -0.7027 0.079 -0.782 0.752 1.010 12/31/21 100.0000 -0.3722 0.084 -0.456 1.000 1.260 03/31/22 100,0000 -0.1738 0.092 -0.266 1.248 06/30/22 100.0000 1.511 -0.0414 0.101 -0.1421.496 100.0000 09/30/22 1.760 0.0532 0.109 -0.056 1.743 12/31/22 100,0000 0.1242 0.120 0.004 1.989 2.009 03/31/23 100.0000 0.1795 0.134 2.258 0.045 2,236 06/30/23 100.0000 0.2237 0.148 2.482 2.507 0.075 100.0000 0.2598 0.163 2.754 09/30/23 0.097 2.727

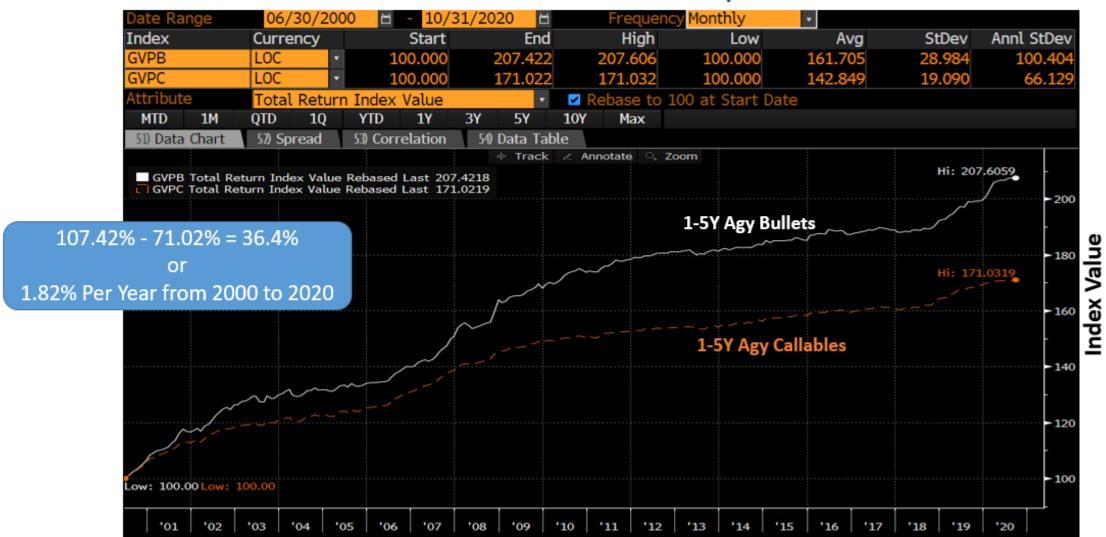
Buy Callable at a Discount



Callable Bonds Have Large Reinvestment Risk

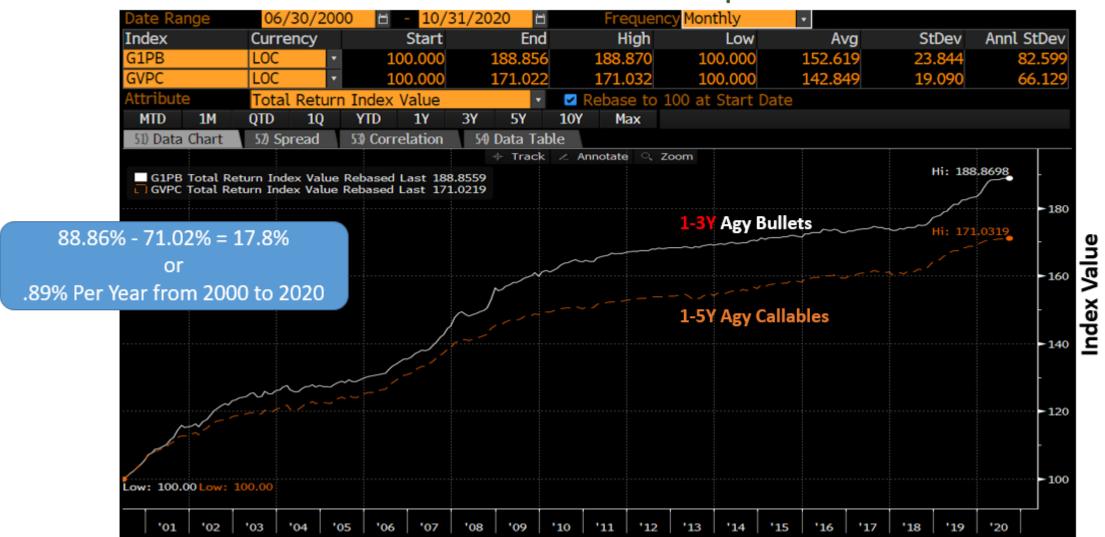
Details of Debt Instruments: Structures — Callables vs. Bullets

Bullets vs. Callables Return Comparison

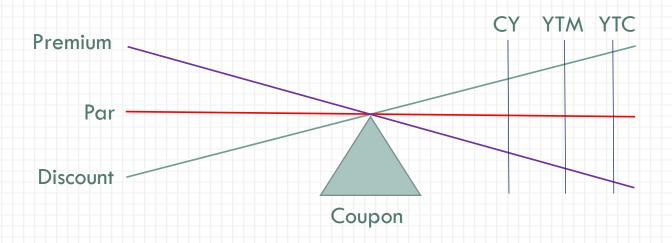


Details of Debt Instruments: Structures — Callables vs. Bullets





Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk...aka: Duration



Current Yield (CY) = Annual Coupon Payments / Current Bond Price

Yield To Maturity (YTM) = Discount rate derived in DCF calculation; the market rate of return

Yield To Call (YTC) = Similar to YTM calculation, but using first call date as the maturity date and the call price as the redemption amount

Yield To Worst (YTW) = The lower of YTM or YTC

Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk

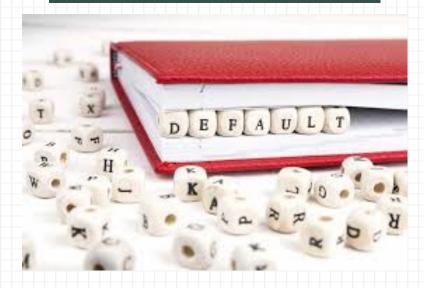






Which Risk Has the Largest Long-Term Impact on My Investment Income?

Credit Risk



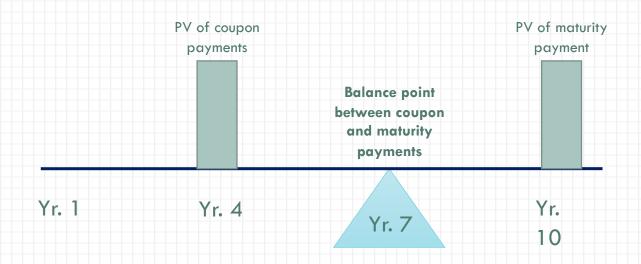
Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk...aka: Duration

Duration: A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. The duration of a security is a useful indicator of its price volatility for given changes in interest rates. There are three primary types of duration: Macaulay Duration, Modified Duration, and Effective Duration.

- Macaulay Duration was developed in 1938 by Frederic Macaulay, this form of duration measures the number of years required to recover the true cost of a bond, considering the present value of all coupon and principal payments received in the future. Thus, it is the only type of duration quoted in "years." Interest rates are assumed to be continuously compounded.
- Modified Duration expands or modifies Macaulay duration to measure the responsiveness of a bond's price to interest rate changes. It is defined as the percentage change in price for a 100 basis point change in interest rates. The formula assumes that the cash flows of the bond do not change as interest rates change (which is not the case for most callable bonds).
- Effective Duration (sometimes called option-adjusted duration) further refines the modified duration calculation and is particularly useful when a portfolio contains callable securities. Effective duration requires the use of a complex model for pricing bonds that adjusts the price of the bond to reflect changes in the value of the bond's "embedded options" (e.g., call options or a sinking fund schedule) based on the probability that the option will be exercised. Effective duration incorporates a bond's yield, coupon, final maturity and call features into one number that indicates how price-sensitive a bond or portfolio is to changes in interest rates.

Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk...aka: Duration

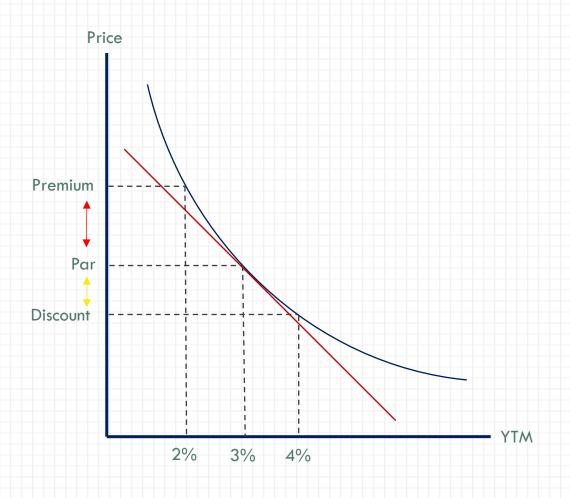
Duration is the holding period at which the present value of the periodic interest payments is the same as
 the present value of the maturity payment



At this point in time, investors are 'immune' to a change in interest rates because reinvesting coupon
payments will exactly offset the change in present value of the maturity payment

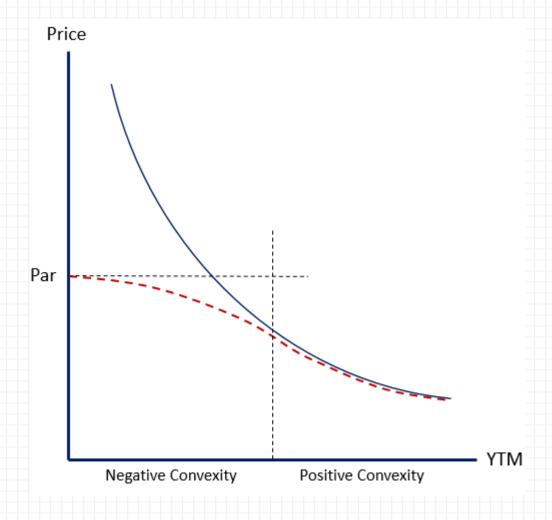
Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk — Convexity

$$\triangle Bond\ Price \approx -Modified\ Duration(\triangle YTM) + \frac{1}{2}Convexity(\triangle YTM)^2$$



- Because duration is a linear assumption, it miscalculates the change in the price of a bond given a change in the yield to maturity
- Duration underestimates the bond price when yields fall and overestimates the bond price when yields rise
- Convexity measures the curvature of the price/yield relationship of a bond
- One can better estimate the change in price, given a change in the yield to maturity, by adding a convexity adjustment to the previous formula

Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk — Convexity/Callables



- As interest rates drop, callable bonds become (more) negatively convex and duration decreases
- If the bond's coupon is higher than a comparable bullet security, the issuer will call back the bond and the investor will have to reinvest at lower rates
- As interest rates rise, callable bonds act like normal bullet bonds and may become positively convex

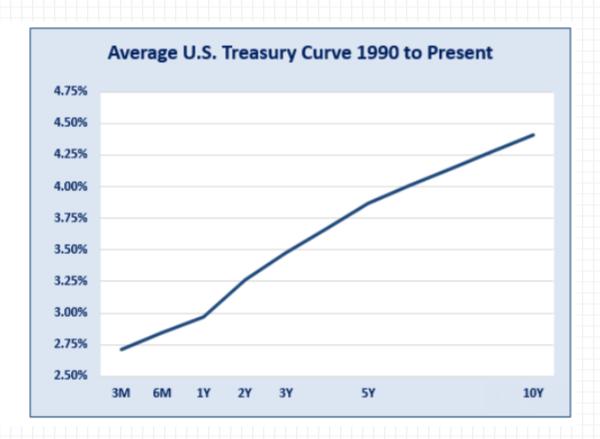
Relationship of Risk and Return: Yield Curve Sweet Spot

Benchmark Treasury Modified Sharp Ratio Analysis 1/31/1990 to 12/31/2019

			Avg	Modified	% Return of 10		of 10Yr
	Maturity	Avg Yield	Duration	Sharp Ratio	/%1	0Yr	Risk
	3 Mon T-Bill	2.71	0.24		61%	/	3%
	6 Mon T-Bill	2.84	0.48	0.269	64%	/	6%
_ _	1 Yr T-Bill	2.97	0.97	0.263	67%	/	12%
Sweet Spot	2 Yr T-Note	3.26	1.90	0.291	74%	/	24%
	3 Yr T-Note	3.48	2.85	0.269	79%	/	36%
	5 Yr T-Note	3.87	4.45	0.260	88%	/	56%
	10 Yr T-Note	4.41	7.96	0.214	100%	/	100%

(Avg Yield - Risk Free Yield) / Avg Duration = MSR

(3.26% 2Y - 2.71% 3M) / 1.90 2Y = .291



Relationship of Risk and Return: Credit Risk



Futures
Lower Rated
Corporate Bonds

Mid Rated Corporate Bonds
Higher Rated Corporate Bonds
Asset-Backed Securities
Commercial Paper
Certificates of Deposit
Corporate LGIPs / Prime Money Market Funds

Supranationals / Municipal Securities

GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities

U.S. Treasury Notes / GSE Notes

U.S. T-Bills / GSE Discount Notes

Govt LGIPs / Govt Money Market Fund / Govt Repo

HIGHER RISK

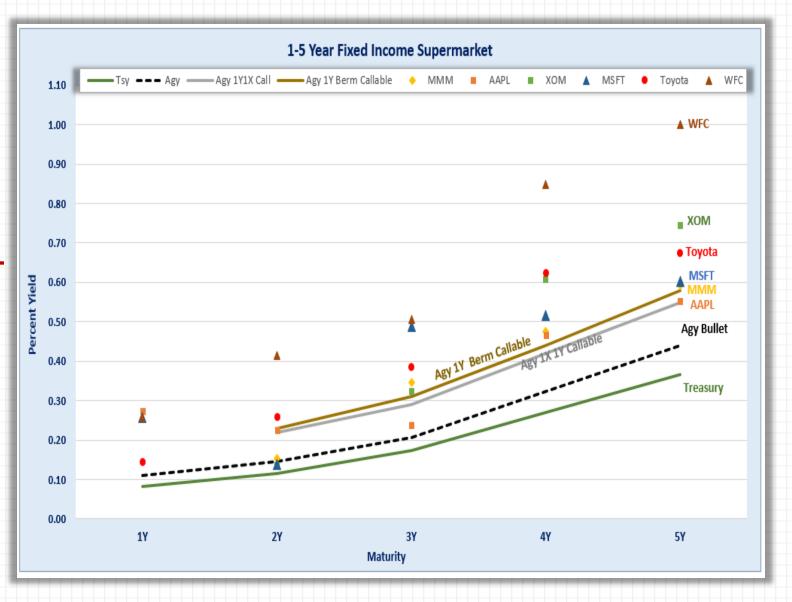
LOWER RISK

Relationship of Risk and Return: Credit Risk — Pros/Cons

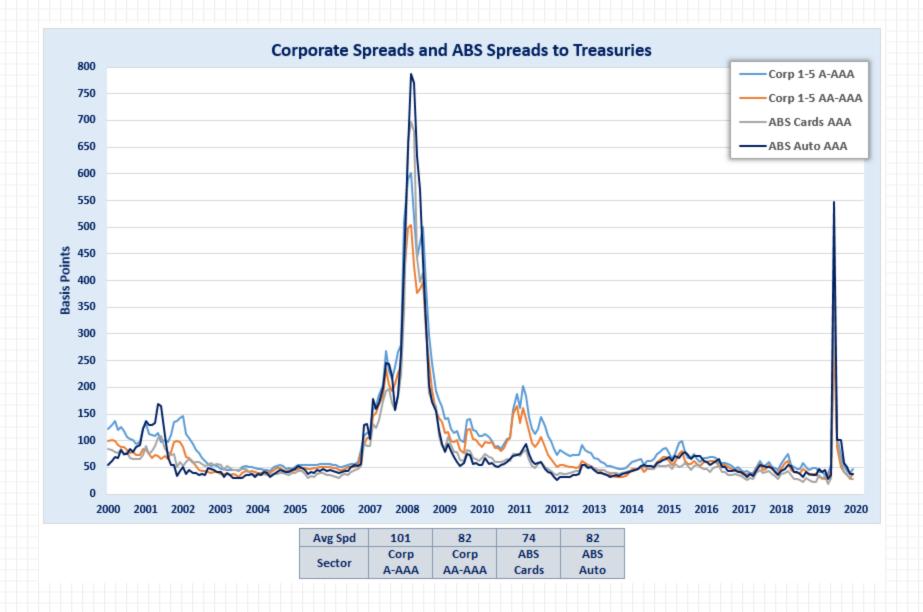


Relationship of Risk and Return: Credit Rate Risk — Yield Curve Tradeoffs

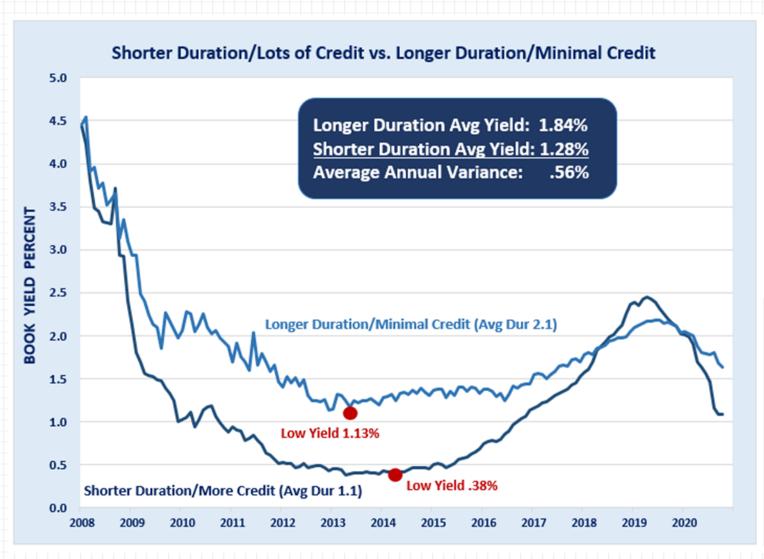
	ch	Fit).p	S8	Moody's	
					_	
	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
	Term	Term	Term	Term	Term	Term
Prime		AAA		AAA		Aaa
		AA+		AA+		Aa1
High Grade		AA		AA		Aa2
	A1+	AA-	A-1+	AA-		Aa3
		A+		A+		A1
Upper Medium Grade	A1	Α	A-1	Α	P-1	A2
		A-		A-		A3
	A2	BBB+	A-2	BBB+	P-2	Baa1
Lower Medium Grade		BBB		BBB		Baa2
	A3	BBB-	A-3	BBB-	P-3	Baa3
		BB+		BB+		Ba1
Non Investment Grade Speculative]	BB		BB		Ba2
	1	BB-		BB-		Ba3
	1	B+		B+	шe	B1
Highly Speculative	1	В		В	Pri	B2
	В	B-	В	B-	Not Prime	В3
Substantial Risks				CCC+	_	Caa
				CCC		Ca
Extremely Speculative						

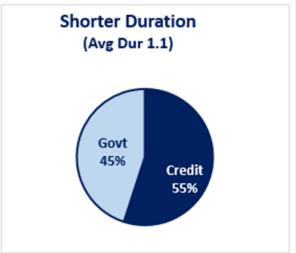


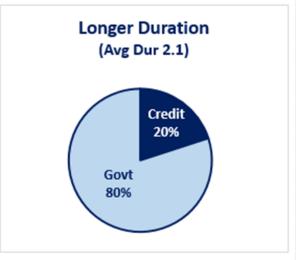
Relationship of Risk and Return: Is Credit Worth the Risk?



Relationship of Risk and Return: Interest Rate Risk vs. Credit Risk

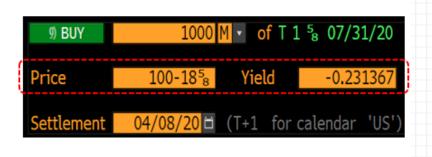


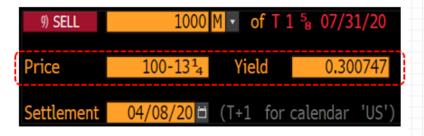




Relationship of Risk and Return: Liquidity Risk

		Ask			Ask
	Bid/Offer	YTM		Bid/Offer	YTM
4 Actives	9 Bills 6 Notes 7 TIPS		rds 10 Curves	10 FRN 10 Bfly	13) WI
2D T/0-1	20) T/1-2 23) T/2-4 24 T/4		T/10-30		
31) 1 ½ 420	99-30 ⁵ s / 100-03 ³ s	-3.982 - 01 ³ 4	54) 1 ³ s 820	100-13 ⁵ 8 / 100-18 ⁵ 8	-0.101
2) 1 ½ 420	$100-00^{1}_{8} / 100-04^{3}_{4}$	-1.322 - 00 ³ s	55) 1 ³ s 920	100-1534 / 100-2138	$-0.160 + 00^{3}$ s
33) 1 ³ s 420	$100-01^{3}_{4} / 100-07$	$-2.226 + 01^{3}$ s	56) 2 920	$100 - 26\frac{3}{4} / 100 - 31\frac{7}{8}$	-0.082 + 01
34) 2 ³s 420	$100 - 01^{1}_{4} / 100 - 07^{7}_{8}$	-1.675 - 00 ³ 4	√) 1 ³s 920	100-167 ₈ / 100-223 ₄	-0.111 - 00+
35) 8 ³ 4 520	$100 - 20\frac{1}{4} / 101 - 04\frac{7}{8}$	-2.472 - 00 ³ 8	58) 2 ³ ₄ 920	101-05% / 101-11%	-0.108 + 00 ⁵ 8
36) 3 ½ 520	100-09 ¹ ₈ / 100-13 ³ ₄	-0.714 - 00 ⁵ 8	59) 1 % 020	100-2258 / 100-2814	-0.075 - 00 ¹ ₈
37) 1 ½ 520	100-0158 / 100-0814	-1.028 - 00 ³ s	60) 1 ³ ₄ 020	$100-27^{5}_{8} / 101-00^{3}_{8}$	-0.055 - 00 ¹ 8
38) 1 ³ s 520	100-045 / 100-114	-1.044 - 00 ¹ s	61) 1 ³ s 020	100-2034 / 100-2538	-0.040 + 00 ¹ ₄
39) 1 ½ 520	100-03 ⁵ ₈ / 100-10 ³ ₄	-0.813 + 01+	② 2 % 020	101-16% / 101-20+	$-0.052 + 00^{3}_{4}$
40) 2 ½ 520	100-09 / 100-14	-0.514 + 00+	63) 2 ⁵s N20	101-14+ / 101-2114	-0.139 + 01+
41) 1 ½ 620	$100 - 06^{3}_{4} / 100 - 13^{1}_{8}$	$-0.701 + 03^{3}$ s	64) 1 ³ 4 N20	100-294 / 101-02	-0.016
2) 1 % 620	100-11 / 100-157 ₈	-0.298 + 00 ¹ s	65) 2 N20	101-06 / 101-10+	$-0.059 + 00^{3}_{8}$
4) 1 % 620	$100 - 10^3_8 / 100 - 16^1_8$	-0.579 + 01 ¹ s	66) 1 ⁵ s N20	100-303 / 101-033	-0.088 + 021 ₈
4) 2 ½ 620	$100 - 15\frac{1}{4} / 100 - 20\frac{7}{8}$	-0.356 + 00+	6) 2 ³ ₄ N20	101-2034 / 101-2534	$-0.048 + 00^{7}_{8}$
45) 1 ½ 720	$100 - 09^{3}_{4} / 100 - 15^{3}_{4}$	$-0.325 + 00^{1}_{4}$	68) 1 % D20	$101 - 04^{7}_{8} / 101 - 11^{1}_{8}$	-0.089 + 01+
46) 2 720	100-17 ⁷ s / 100-24 ³ s	-0.427 + 02 ¹ ₄	69) 2 3s D20	101-18+ / 101-23 ¹ ₈	0.009 + 01
4) 1 % 720	100-134 / 100-188	-0 . 231 - 015	70) 1 ³ ₄ D20	101-04 / 101-08+	$0.011 + 00^{3}_{4}$
48) 2 % 720	$100-24\frac{3}{4} / 100-30\frac{3}{4}$	$-0.437 + 01^{3}_{4}$	71) 2 ½ D20	101-22 / 101-25%	0.015 - 01 ¹ 8
49) 8 ³ ₄ 820	102-30 / 103-05+	-0.192 - 00 ³ s	72) 2 121	101-11 / 101-16 ³ s	0.034 - 001 ₈
50) 2 % 820	$100-26^{1}_{4} / 101-00^{3}_{8}$	-0.227 + 01 ⁵ s	73) 2 ½ 121	101-17 ¹ ₄ / 101-22 ³ ₈	0.035 + 0014
51) 1 ½ 820	$100 - 14^{5}_{8} / 100 - 20^{3}_{8}$	-0.294 + 02	74) 1 3 121	100-3038 / 101-0214	0.058 + 00 ¹ 8
Σ) 2 ½ 820	100-23 ³ ₄ / 100-28 ³ ₄	-0.153 - 00 ¹ ₄	万) 2 ½ 121	101-26% / 101-31	$0.078 - 01^{3}_{4}$
S) 2 % 820	100-29 ⁷ ₈ / 101-01 ⁷ ₈	-0.061 - 00 ⁵ 8	76) 7 % 221	106-101/4 / 106-24	-0.024 - 03 ⁷ 8





53 Basis Point Bid/Offer Spread!!

S&P Dow Jones Indices

A Division of S&P Global

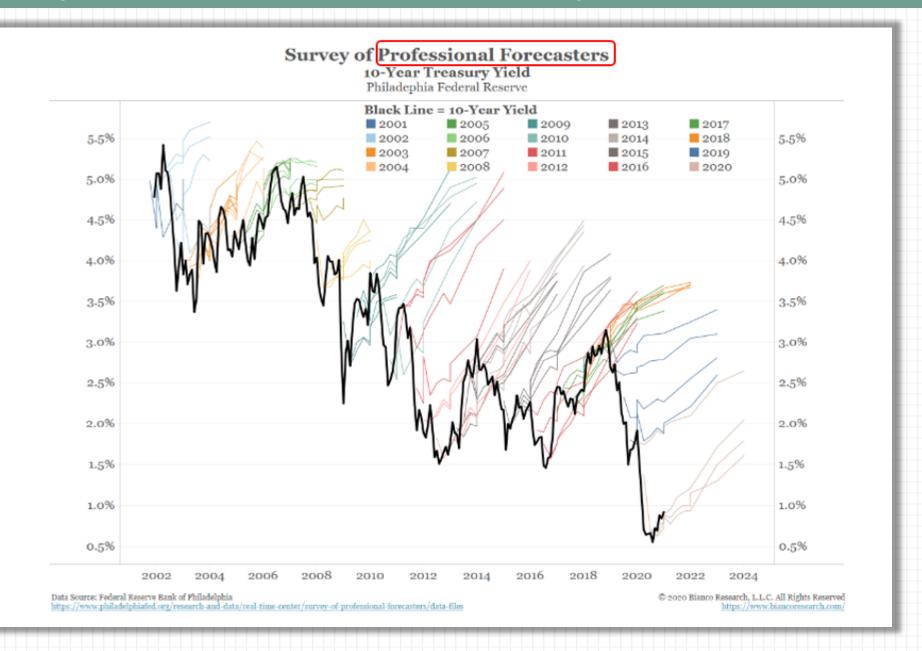


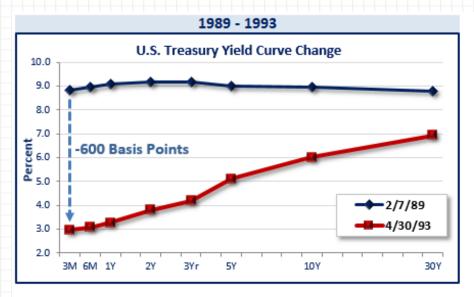
SPIVA U.S. Scorecard

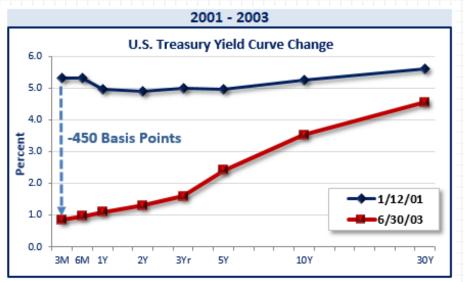
Mid-Year 2020

Report 11: Percentage of Fixed	Income Funds Outperformed by Be	enchmarks				
FUND CATEGORY	COMPARISON INDEX	1-YEAR (%)	3-YEAR (%)	5-YEAR (%)	10-YEAR (%)	15-YEAR (%)
Government Long Funds	Barclays US Government Long	91.67	98.18	96.36	98.75	98.08
Government Intermediate Funds	Barclays US Government Intermediate	62.96	89.47	82.61	81.82	88.46
Government Short Funds	Barclays US Government (1-3 Year)	68.00	76.00	79.31	75.00	83.78
Investment-Grade Long Funds	Barclays US Government/Credit Long	97.59	97.70	98.89	98.39	98.15
Investment-Grade Intermediate Funds	Barclays US Government/Credit Intermediate	49.74	49.50	47.18	50.85	68.45
Investment-Grade Short Funds	Barclays US Government/Credit (1-3 Year)	90.11	90.53	70.79	47.46	74.24
High Yield Funds	Barclays US Corporate High Yield	67.95	87.68	95.22	97.16	99.21
Mortgage-Backed Securities Funds	Barclays US Aggregate Securitized - MBS	79.17	88.00	81.48	81.48	95.65

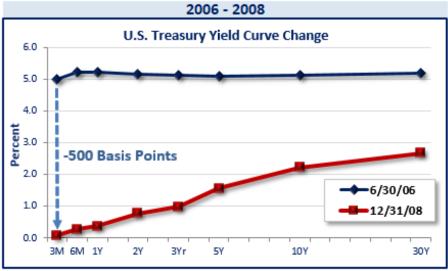
Source: S&P



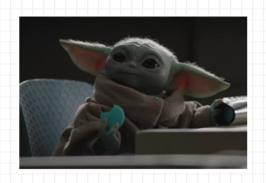












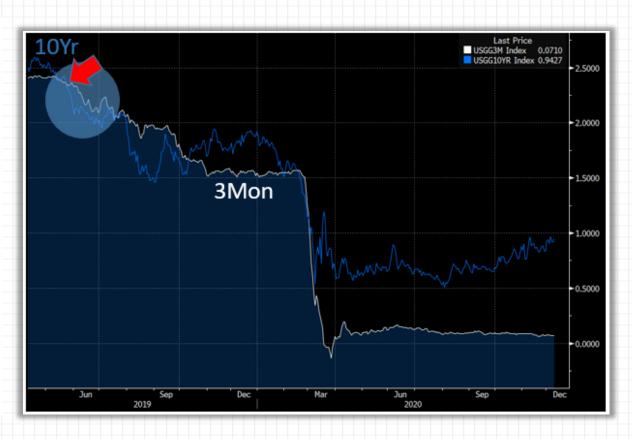
Source: Bloomberg, Google 58

How Long Until the Recession?

When the 10Yr/3M U.S. Treasury Curve Inverts 10 Consecutive Trading Days

Date of 10 Day Inversion	Consecutive Trading Days Inverted	Date of Next Recession	Days to Next Recession
1/10/1969	24	Dec 1969	325
6/14/1973	177	Nov 1973	140
12/8/1978	91	Jan 1980	389
11/7/1980	102	Jul 1981	236
6/6/1989	30	Jul 1990	390
7/31/2000	135	Mar 2001	213
8/1/2006	217	Dec 2007	487
6/6/2019	41	Feb 2020	268
Average	102		306

1/10/1969 = Inverted for 24 days, went positive for 33 days, then inverted again for 53 days 6/6/1989 = Inverted for 30 days, went positive for 9 days, then inverted again for 26 days 6/6/2019 = Inverted for 41 days, went positive for 1 day, then inverted again for 65 days



Session 1 Quiz Show



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